

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Bankers Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HUGHES,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1917. 9147

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY the 24th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 20th of October, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEN WAN, TUNES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917. 2177

WANTED.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. Portuguese with good knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting. Box No. 189. C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office. Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1917. 2115

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by shipping firm. State previous experience and salary required. Apply—Box 450. C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office. Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1897

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MR. RONDA.
Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS.
RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.
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2154

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AND

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unmatched.
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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
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A JAPANESE CONVICT IN IRELAND.

Mr. Joseph H. Longford has addressed the following letter to *The Times*:—
Kawabe Matsuzo, a Japanese seaman, was convicted at the summer sittings at Belfast, of the murder of a fellow seaman in the same ship, an Englishman, and sentenced to death. The reports of the trial in the local Press are not very full, and judging from them, I have little hesitation in saying that, had the case of the two men been reversed, and the murder taken place in Japan, the extreme penalty of the law would have been carried out. But the Jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, the Judge expressed his full concurrence in their recommendation, and as both had all the facts clearly before them, it must be assumed that they acted on the best of reasons, and the original sentence, has since been commuted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to penal servitude for life.

So far we have given to the Japanese an example of the tempering of justice with mercy. But we should go a step further. The sentence will, in the usual routine, be carried out in the convict depot at Maryborough. As far as I know, there are only two persons in all Ireland who speak Japanese, or who have any intimate experience or knowledge of Japanese life. Both these gentlemen live far away from Maryborough, and though both have already generously manifested their interest in the prisoner, it is quite impossible for either of them to visit him regularly during the continuance of his sentence. He does not speak English, and he will, therefore, be in absolute solitude among people who understand nothing of his language, his tastes, or his customs, and his imprisonment under such conditions will be a prolonged agony—almost torture. My object in writing to you is to suggest that the prisoner should be transferred to England, to undergo his sentence in a prison not too remote from London, where he could have occasional visits from his own countrymen, and the officials might regulate his imprisonment so as to suit the ordinary conditions of his life. I do not know who are the proper authorities

before whom this suggestion should be laid, or I should not trouble you, but your columns are a sure pathway to their knowledge, and I trust your space will not be wasted. I have said that the original sentence would have been carried out in Japan. I should add that the Japan prison system, which I believe to be the most humane and efficient in the world—far beyond our own in both respects—makes provision for the proper treatment of European prisoners who are provided with European food and comforts, and are confined in prisons easily accessible to prisoners of their own nationality, and that, in granting the privilege for which I have asked in this case, our authorities will, therefore, be doing no more than would be done by their compatriots in Japan for our own countrymen.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS FOR EUROPE.

"NOT USED TO MARCHING BACKWARD."

A JAPANESE OPINION.

The following article appears in the English column of the *Osaka Mainichi*:—
"We often hear complaints, although not officially, from various quarters of the Entente Powers, that Japan is very indifferent in her attitude towards the world war. They say that Japan sits tight on her comfortable place and declines to send her powerful army to Europe, where it is badly needed at present to crush Prussian militarism."
"But before they utter these words, they should pause and think for a moment. For was it not Japan who sided with the Entente Powers at the very start of the war? Suppose that Japan had remained out of the war till the time when the U.S.A. joined hands with the Allies. Could Russia have withstood her army from Siberia? Could England have brought her overseas troops safely to Europe? Could the shipping of the Entente Powers have gone on undisturbed by the German raiders? Then what would the result have been? A. A. stitch in time saves nine. Japan has in fact played a most important part in the war."
"Moreover, Russia does not want men. There are too many already, so many that even the Minister of War could not ascertain the exact number. What Russia needs is arms and ammunition, not men. Yes, public opinion in Russia is against the dispatching of a Japanese expedition."
"If we concede that there is need for men, it is impossible to send them to Europe because of the present disorganised condition of transportation in Russia and Siberia."
"Another thing. The Japanese army is not a volunteer force. It is conscripted to protect our country, when she is actually threatened. Moreover, our army is not used to marching backward as are the troops of some countries. They will die if they do not win. Considering the nature and spirit of our army, how can we send one half-million or a million men to the Eastern front?"
"The policy of the Entente and the Pacific helps in supplying materials, and the participation of the navy are the utmost we can do at present. The Entente Powers will come to see that. They will not ask us to send troops to Europe. If they will not, we will not."

BOY'S VIEWS ABOUT BABIES.

A Schoolmaster sends the *Manchester Guardian* the following:—
Average age of boys, 10½ years.
Extracts from compositions on "Babies."

"Babies should not be taught bad habits."

"As it grows older it begins to have teeth. By this time the mother will know whether it is a boy or a girl."

"Then it begins to eat soft food such as cherries, plums, gooseberries, and soft porridge."

"We do not know where babies come from, but my mother always tells me they grow on cabbage leaves."

"Babies are very innocent-looking, but most of them are little devils. I have to mind our babies."

"Some women have not the patience to have a baby."

"If you want your baby to speak proper when it grows up the mother takes it to have its tongue cut."

"When they are first born they are blind until they are twelve months old."

"They christen babies not only to give them their names, but to teach them the gospel of God."

"Some babies can be put in a jug."

"Women have babies when they are ill."

"What is wanted is bigger houses and cheaper milk."

"They should not be allowed to play with the fire."

A FEW MORE HOWLERS.

Another schoolmaster has been moved by the above to ransack his collection of "howlers." Here, he says, are a few, the genuine article, not touched up by a word.

"In 55 a.c. Caesar came to Britain for a holiday, but as soon as he saw the place he went back."

"Antoninus built a wall from the Fourth to the Fifth of Clyde."

"[Trial by Ordeal] a man could choose either to eat a piece of bread or a red-hot ploughshare."

"In the north Sea Bubble heaps of people were irretrievably burst."

"Prince Hal became Henry V. he was a highway robber when young, but of course had no need for it after."

"Hannibal had the greatest feet in history, this is shown by his famous march."

"Caesar was stabbed in the eyes of March."

"When a man is drunk he sweats at his wife and so renders her unfit for the morning work."

"Socialism means having all the railways run on one line and all that sort of thing which sounds rather hopeless."

"I think that if women got into parliament, she would want the Houses of Parliament decorated with lace curtains, which are, of course, no use in the government."

"All geometry begins with a general denunciation."

"A knife is a flat surface with a centre about the middle."

THE NEW THERAPY REMEDY.

THERAPY NO. 1

THERAPY NO. 2

THERAPY NO. 3

THERAPY NO. 4

THERAPY NO. 5

THERAPY NO. 6

THERAPY NO. 7

THERAPY NO. 8

THERAPY NO. 9

THERAPY NO. 10

THERAPY NO. 11

THERAPY NO. 12

THERAPY NO. 13

THERAPY NO. 14

THERAPY NO. 15

THERAPY NO. 16

THERAPY NO. 17

THERAPY NO. 18

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery

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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

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NAME OF DOCK OR BELL	LENGTH OF DOCK OR BELL	DEPTH OF DOCK OR BELL	DEPTH OF DOCK OR BELL	DEPTH OF DOCK OR BELL	DEPTH OF DOCK OR BELL
KOWLOON	177	177	177	177	177
WATERLOO	177	177	177	177	177
WATERLOO	177	177	177	177	177
WATERLOO	177	177	177	177	177
WATERLOO	177	177	177	177	177
WATERLOO	177	177	177	177	177
WATERLOO	177	177	177	177	177
WATERLOO	177	177	177	177	177
WATERLOO	177	177	177	177	177
WATERLOO	177	177	177	177	177

THE NEW THERAPY REMEDY.

THERAPY NO. 1


THERAPY NO. 2

THERAPY NO. 3

THERAPY NO. 4

THERAPY NO. 5

THERAPY NO. 6



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
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QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB
CHAMPIONSHIP 1917.

CONDITIONS:

Match Play.
First round to consist of 12 players.
All members with a handicap of 6 or under qualify automatically.
The remaining places, estimated at approximately 12, will be filled by means of a qualifying round of 36 holes (medal play) open to members with handicap of 7 to 11 inclusive.
The qualifying round will be played off on Sunday 21st October.
Championship 1st and 2nd rounds, 25th October.
Championship 3rd and 4th rounds, 4th November.
Championship final round (36 holes), 11th November.
All entries, made in writing, must reach the undersigned not later than Monday, 15th instant.

K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1917. 2194

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM"
LOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"REMBRANDT"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 17th October, will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th October, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chipped and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th October at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Hills of Lading will be counterchecked by

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN L.N.M.

Agents,

Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1917. 2193

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TOMORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood, Pines etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12.—Anniversary of the Birthday of Confucius.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13.—10.45 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods (Dress Materials, Boots and Shoes, etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Noon.—Hongkong Jockey Club's Half-yearly Meeting.

2 p.m.—St. John Ambulance Brigade Aquatic Sports at V.R.C.

Monday, Oct. 15.—5.5 p.m.—Meeting in connection with the Dog and Cat Show.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16.—10.41 a.m.—New Moon.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.—Mohammedan New Year's Day.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18.—"OUR DAY."

SATURDAY, Oct. 20.—11.30 a.m.—China Night and Poles Co's Meeting.

SUNDAY, Oct. 21.—Trafalgar Day (1805).

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1917.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
CHINESE REPUBLIC.

TO-DAY the Chinese have been celebrating the sixth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic. Such occasions, especially at this early stage in the life of the Republic, should be observed not merely by festivity but by reflection upon the achievement of the past six years, or on the want of achievement, so that the new year may start with determination to work for the fulfilment of the laudable political and social aspirations about which we heard so much when the Republic was founded. For this purpose it would be useful to take the speech which President YUAN SHIH KAI delivered upon the inauguration of the National Council in April, 1912.

In this historic address he insisted first of all that the foundation principle of government is the establishment and maintenance of public order and the clear definition of legal systems, "so that externally there shall be good and friendly relationships, and internally there shall be peace between the weak and the strong." How far has the nation gone in the past six years towards accomplishing this purpose? Can we say that there is greater protection of life and property in China to-day than was the case six years ago? If it be possible to answer this question affirmatively at all, it will at any rate be "qualified" that the conditions are still far from satisfactory. During the past six years we have seen two attempts made to revert to the monarchical form of government. Both were frustrated, but each threw the country into a state of turmoil to the detriment of good government and peaceful industry. But we may take it that the failure of these two attempts to de-throne the Republic principle of government has made a repetition of such efforts unlikely for many years to come. Politically ill-educated as the people of China as a whole are for republican government, they appear nevertheless to be determined to resist a restoration of the monarchy, in the fond hope that time will bring them all the amelioration and advancement which the Republican leaders predict. But after six years of Republican Government how far, to take the headlines of President YUAN SHIH KAI's inaugural address, has the country advanced in (1) Progressive Reform; (2) the reconstruction of the Financial administration; (3) the improvement of Land Taxation; (4) Currency Reform; (5) Industrial Development; (6) disbandment of surplus soldiery; (7) Educational and Legal Reforms; (8) National Unity. Six years is a short period in the life of a nation, and when we have regard to the fact that the past six years in China have been marked by what are termed "three revolutions" and several minor and more local disturbances, much is to be expected of the new year, and much more can hardly be expected.

absolutely nothing towards that end has been accomplished in that time. One of the desiderata emphasised by President YUAN SHIH KAI in his inaugural address was the employment of foreign advisers to give the country guidance and expert advice. Many experts have since been employed in various branches of the administration, and while it is doubtless true that much of the advice they have tendered has been unheeded, there has also been much that has been accepted and by which China will surely profit according to the degree to which it is followed. The outstanding example of this is Sir RICHARD DANE'S highly successful administration of the Salt Gabelle, which now yields to the Chinese Exchequer fully three times what it did before his services were obtained to reorganise the Salt administration. There are, indeed, many indications that the government is at last dealing with projects of reform seriously, along practical lines, and in the new and closer relation which China now stands to the Great Powers of the world by reason of her co-operation in the war against Germany, we expect to see China gain, by the responsibilities which that co-operation implies, a clearer comprehension of the character of the steady and consistent work which needs to be done by and through all branches of the administration to enable her to take her proper place in the comity of nations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There was a fire at the Government Quarry on the road to Shaikwan Road this morning. The mated-off the tar-balling plant was destroyed.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$25 to the Funds of the Hospitals from S. J. David & Co.

Mr. E. Mori, Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong Branch, has left for a short trip to Japan. During his absence Mr. K. Akiyama, Sub-Manager, will take charge of the Company's business at this port.

To-day being the sixth anniversary of the Chinese Republic a large number of Chinese business houses in the Colony were closed and the national flag, often accompanied by the Union Jack, was much in evidence in the principal business thoroughfares.

Particulars of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's "Championship" Competition for 1917 will be found in an advertisement appearing in the first column of this page. All on the Hon. Secretary by Monday next.

A new gold mine was discovered recently near a copper mine at Pitsushao, in Hsienien Prefecture, Kirin, Manchuria, which is being worked by a Chinese called Mr. Soehentang. The results of assaying the gold ore were encouraging, and a capital of \$5,000,000 is being raised.

Repairs to the German ships condemned by the Siam Prize Court are now well in hand, and a Bangkok contemporary says that they will be all ready for sea in the course of about two months. Although in some cases, as for example, on board the *Pikaresque*, the damage done to the engines has been pretty considerable, in no case have the larger vital parts, such as the cylinders, etc., been injured to such an extent that new ones will be necessary. In some cases the steam ports and slide valve boxes have been damaged, but all can be repaired without much difficulty.

A change in the time of the week-day morning service at St. John's Cathedral has been made necessary, owing to the important nature of the work being done upon the organ. The service at 10.15, coming in the middle of the morning, was found to interfere greatly with the work. Therefore in order not to delay its completion, the hour has been changed to 12.15. The service in the Park Church will still be held at 10.15 on Wednesday, and the Holy Communion celebrated with solemnity for the War in the Cathedral on Thursday at 7.45 a.m. Owing to other duties of the Chaplain, there will be no service at 10.15 on Friday, and the service at 10.15 will be held on Saturday at 10.15.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for tomorrow afternoon.

The Orders of the Day are—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Eight million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and ten Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1918.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the deportation of undesirable persons.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

The s.s. *Loong Sang*, which arrived here this morning from Manila, a day late, had a very unpleasant and perilous passage, having struck a violent typhoon.

One of the passengers stated to our representative that when the time was due for the *Loong Sang* to leave Manila, two typhoon signals were up, and it was, for a time, undecided as to whether to put to sea or not. After a delay of about three hours, the voyage was started. The weather became worse, however, and the vessel took refuge at Corregidor, where she lay for twelve hours. The *Loong Sang* put to sea again at four o'clock the next morning, and during the following night, what the Captain described as a tidal wave, struck the ship, flooding all the cabins, the dining saloon and other parts of the boat to a depth of about four feet. All the passengers were prostrated and were lying helpless in rows along the decks of the vessel. The bad weather continued throughout the passage.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

LIEUT. EVERS WINS THE M.C.

The following letter from Lieut. Evers was recently received in the Colony.

Lieut. E. W. Evers, formerly a chemist of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., was among the first batch of Hongkong men to volunteer for the front. He joined the 2nd Middlesex as a private, won his fighting commission and was drafted to the 22nd Middlesex. Now he has won the Military Cross by more hard fighting. He has been wounded several times and has always gone back to the front after treatment.

21st Middlesex Regt., B.E.F., Ang. 10th, 1917.

My Dear —

How are you all? This day war will carry on, but we are winning. Am out of the line for a few days' resting. I got rather a shaking on a raid I organised and led; we were having a good scrap with some Hunns, when a large party attacked us in the rear. The Officer I had out with me got a bullet through his thigh, so I had to send him back and very soon after this I found myself and six men cut off from the rest of the party and almost surrounded by about 50 Hunns; fortunately, we were able to get a Lewis Gun onto them, and we gave them a good time. We then forced our way back to the main body; it was a good fight but I never expected to get out of it. The General was pleased with the show and sent my name in for M.C., which came through yesterday, so I have at last got a medal, and two of my N.C.O.s have got Military Medals.

Am going home on leave in a fortnight's time; so expect I shall have to go and see the King. Haven't been home since January. "Ye Gods" what a time I shall have. A few days in London and then, if I am alive, I shall go home for the rest of the time for a new cure. Cheers — Write and let me know how you all are.

Yours ever, E. W. Evers.

THE CHURCH AND THE RED

CROSS LOTTERY.

The following paragraph is from Church Notes, issued in connection with St. John's Cathedral.

"We much regret that a public lottery has been chosen as one of the methods for obtaining money for the funds of the Red Cross Society. Whilst gambling is not one of the graver sins, yet it has been generally regarded as having a pernicious effect, and it is mainly on account of this that the Church has been so slow to sanction it. The fact that the funds of the Red Cross Society are being raised by a lottery is a very serious matter, and it is to be hoped that the Church will be able to secure a more honourable and more effective method of raising the necessary funds."

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the unlawful possession of 30 taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

It was stated that the defendant was arrested at the Canton Steamboat Co's Wharf at 2.30 p.m. yesterday while boarding the s.s. *Heangshen*, and the opium was found concealed on her person. Defendant pleaded not guilty, saying she did not know what it was.

On the application of Mr. Gardiner, who was defending, His Worship adjourned the case to Friday morning, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

THEFT ON A SHIP BY A COOLIE.

A cargo coolie working on board s.s. *Ching Ning* was charged at the Magistracy this morning with the larceny of 5 lbs of Chinese Medicines valued at \$7, the property of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.

Inspector Gordon stated that at noon yesterday while the other coolies went for their meals, defendant remained behind. He went into the ship's hold, broke open a case, and stole the medicine. A ship's watchman saw the deed and tried to arrest defendant but was not successful. Defendant was eventually caught by the steward of the ship and the medicine was found in a bag tied around his waist.

A sentence of 28 days hard labour was imposed.

A PEARL HAIR ORNAMENT FOUND.

A coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the unlawful possession of a pearl hair ornament valued at \$100.

In reply to His Worship defendant stated that a friend, a bricklayer, picked up the ornament in front of the door of the Old Supreme Court. He asked defendant to ascertain the value of the ornament and they went to a pawn broker's shop. Defendant went inside to inquire the value of the article while his friend remained outside. The pawn broker however wanted to see the possessor of the ornament. Defendant went outside to find him but the man was no longer there.

His Worship remanded the case for a week to enable the police to find the owner.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

A Chinese charged with entering a house with the intent to commit a felony therein, told His Worship, Mr. Dyer Ball, that he entered the wrong house. He thought it was an opium den.

Inspector Brazill stated the defendant was an old offender and had four convictions recorded against him. He claimed to be a native of Hongkong and as such could not be deported.

His Worship imposed a sentence of six months' hard labour.

"UNLAWFUL POSSESSION."

Two Chinese consprays of a night-soil boat were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the unlawful possession of 40 lbs of linseed oil valued at \$10, the same being reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

Defendants pleaded not guilty, both stating that the oil had been given them to sell.

After further evidence His Worship sentenced the first defendant to 14 days' hard labour and the second defendant to 10 days' hard labour.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

The case was resumed this afternoon before Mr. Wood, in which Mr. Jones, ex-secretary of the Hongkong Branch of the Marine Engineers' Guild, was charged with embezzling the sums of \$100 and \$250 on the 27th March and 1st August respectively, monies entrusted to him by Hugh Tulloch, Engineer of s.s. *Lachon*, with instructions to pay same into the Hongkong Savings Bank.

Mr. J. F. Wood gave further evidence to-day. He showed His Worship a copy of the defendant's agreement with the Guild, and also the letter of dismissal. He stated that the defendant's agreement expired in July last and that after that defendant continued on a monthly arrangement.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAINT. This is a new and improved paint, and is the best of its kind. It is made in England and is of the highest quality. It is sold in all the principal cities of the world. It is a very good paint for all purposes. It is a very good paint for all purposes. It is a very good paint for all purposes.

CHINA IN THE WAR.

HER MORAL AND MATERIAL FORCE.

THE EAST'S AWAKENING.

[BY A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT IN THE "CHINA MAIL"]

The internal crisis in China has not prevented her from joining the Allies, and the declaration of war against the Central Powers is a good omen for the new Government. Marshal Feng Kuo-chang, the President, and General Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, both picked lieutenants of the late President Yuan Shih-kai—are sound in judgment and deliberate in decision. Mr. Liang Chi-chao, Minister of Finance and a leading member of the Cabinet, is a pioneer of the introduction of Western literature into China, and is exceedingly well informed on international politics. They, together with their colleagues in the Cabinet, command the confidence of the people.

The revolutionaries of the South are still in opposition to the Central Government, but they represent a small minority, and can, I believe, be relied upon to conduct their hostility on constitutional lines. The Government intention to summon a new Parliament, which, it is hoped, will be more representative and less corrupt than the one recently dissolved, should meet their constitutional demands and mark an advance of the Republican regime. If order and progress are not to be sacrificed for the upholding of some Utopian principles, they should support the new Government.

Your readers may expect me to reiterate the reason which justify China's entry into the struggle. It is true that no Chinese vessels trade in the submarine zone, nor are any subjects of Chinese nationality oppressed in the Teutonic Empires. The seizure by Germany of the *Kiunchu* may constitute a strong case for her revenge, but Germany is not the only Power who has pursued such high-handed policy in the past. The sympathy she entertains for England, France, and the United States may compel her to throw her lot in with them against the common foe, but the motive of her decision is perhaps even higher than sentimentalism.

Among the ways that China will render help to the Allies moral support ranks supreme. The old text-book saying that "the moral force to the material is like three to one" remains true, and the adhesion of a nation with a population of four hundred millions and representing the oldest living civilisation cannot fail to produce a moral force of real value to the Allied cause.

WELCOMED BY ALLIED TROOPS.

In fact, on my recent visits to the Western Front, I found that China's participation was invariably received with joy and taken by the troops as an encouragement and stimulant. The evidence is specially strong at a section of the French front, where a group of junior officers presented me with a German paper, left there by the German officers before evacuation, in which the Chinese declaration was anticipated. The plain and simple fact that the Far East has joined with the Far West in a common struggle cannot fail to enhance the moral superiority and the psychological confidence of the Allied troops.

The preponderance of China's moral force notwithstanding, her material force must not be ignored. Her standing army of eight hundred thousand strong is well drilled and well equipped on modern lines, including aeroplanes. Should the Allied Governments agree to officer and finance them, they would be a substantial asset to the Allied force. On her part, China not only desires to be useful to the Allies but to have her troops experienced in modern warfare.

MAN POWER.

My country's ability to supply manual labour is a point of supreme value. Thousands of Chinese labourers have already been employed by the French Government in munition works and by the British behind the lines. With her entry into the war, China should perhaps take charge herself of these labour contingents and regulate them on a satisfactory basis.

Man-power apart, the natural resources of China are immense, on which the

This evidence, his Worship explained to defendant, was to show whether defendant had any reasonable expectation of refunding the money.

After further evidence, defendant was asked by the Magistrate if he wanted to give evidence, or to hope forward any witnesses in his behalf. Defendant replied that he had nothing to say.

Allies can rely for supplies, provided the shipping problem be solved. Foodstuffs, cotton, iron, copper, all are wanted and essential to the force, naval and military, and these China can provide in abundance. The Chinese Government own arsenals in Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton. Under good management and improved organisation, large quantities of munitions can be there produced. The iron produced in the Haikou works is excellent in quality, and is at the present moment the principal source of iron supply to the Japanese munition works.

The significance of China's adhesion should not be merely reckoned in terms of moral and material force. The land of poets and philosophers always calculates the consequence of events like China's declaration of war. The entry has already marked a further advance in the friendly relations that exist between China and Japan. The Peace Congress, in which Mr. Ribot has already anticipated participation by the Chinese, will, I hope, mark the beginning of an epoch in which the East and the West meet on equal terms and share the joint responsibility for maintaining future peace.

Industrially China is undeveloped, and politically she may not be influential. But justice demands a proper recognition of her intellectual force in shaping the destiny of nations. Misunderstandings in the past have on occasions eclipsed justice, but good feeling has never ceased to exist between the thinking Chinese and the Allied States. The buried treasures of the Far Eastern Continent, where opened, will increase the wealth of the world and promote human happiness, and it is therefore reasonable to demand that when circumstances permit educational and financial facilities should be given by the Allied Powers to develop the "Flowery Land."

Great Britain and the United States, whose commercial interests are predominant in the Far East, and who have long established the reputation of justice, would fulfil a worthy mission if they met the peaceful aspirations of China by granting her full recognition of membership in the family of nations and helping her in industrial and educational reforms when the war has come to a victorious end.

THE MORAL EFFECT IN ASIA.

The chief effect of China's entry into the war, a high authority said to a representative of "The Observer," will be not so much practical assistance in Europe as the moral effect in Asia. China in the eyes of Asia is a great and ancient Power with very high prestige, whereas Germany is quite a upstart. Half a century ago Asia had hardly heard of Germany, whilst China has been a great Power for thousands of years. The Chinese are a highly intellectual race, very intelligent and industrious, and there are four hundred millions of them. The fact, therefore, that they are entering the war on the side of the Allies means a very great moral weight on that side in Asia.

It will also have a great effect on trade after the war. Germany's trade position in China, which had been growing enormously, will be absolutely broken. It will take years to build that position up again. On China itself there will be a general bracing effect. It will arouse her to greater industrial development. There will be a great demand on her resources, and she will make every effort to meet it. It will also bring China more prominently into the comity of nations, and it is likely to improve her relations with Japan, seeing that the two Powers will now be working together against a common foe.

With regard to the Government, it appears to be finally settled now that the Republican form of Government has come to stay. It is undoubtedly the form most suitable to the general mass of the population of China at the present time.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged		
Victoria Recreation Club		80
Messrs. Anderson Meyer & Co., Ltd.		50
Mr. Lee Chai-ming & Castro		50
Anonymous		50
Mrs. A. B. Hodgins		15
Mr. Hooper		10
Subscriptions through Hon. Mr. Lau Chai Pak		
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SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

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THE
CHINA MAIL
Typhoon Map
and Guide
(COLOURED)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

TRAINING.

The following courses of training have been approved by the D.O.C.—
Men over 50 years of age—
18 drills per annum (in the cold weather).

Musketty Course as far as Transport Workers Battalions—
"D" Company—
12 drills per annum (in the cold weather).

Musketty Course as far as Transport Workers Battalions—
"D" Company—
12 drills per annum (in the cold weather).

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

Duties for remainder of this month, as per last week's orders, are cancelled.

PARADES.

FRIDAY, 12th instant—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range Takers' Class and Gun Numbers as detailed at Belcher's Battery).

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers' and Sappers' Class only), at Belcher's Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers' and Sappers' Class only), at Belcher's Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

PARADES.

5th to 12th instant.
Nightly F. L. Manning at Belcher's and Lyemun as per Roster posted at Headquarters.

OFFICERS ON DUTY.

Lyemun, Lieut. Stevenson, O.D.C.
Stonewall, 2nd Lieut. Brown, O.D.C.
D.L.C.

Belcher's, 2nd Lieut. Matthews, O.D.C.
PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.

At Belcher's at 8.00 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday under Staff Sergeants, O.D.C. and Sergeants, R.E. Corp. Day and 2nd Corp. Night, R.E. Corp.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" COMPANY.
THURSDAY, 11th instant—
4.45 p.m. No. 3 Platoon (N.G.O.s and men as detailed by Lieut. Bussan) at Kings Park Range. Annual Musketty Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with two small pouches.

FRIDAY, 12th instant—
4.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketty Instruction. Dress, Drill Order with two small pouches.

4.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Headquarters. Musketty Instruction. Dress, Drill Order with two small pouches.

4.30 p.m. Men over 50 years of age, at Kings Park Range. Annual Musketty Course. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Men of 1st and 2nd Sections will complete their Test of Elementary Training at Tait's Dock, under arrangements to be made by their Platoon Commander.

Men of the Kowloon Dock Sections will complete their Tests of Elementary Training at Kowloon Dock, under arrangements to be made by their Platoon Commander.

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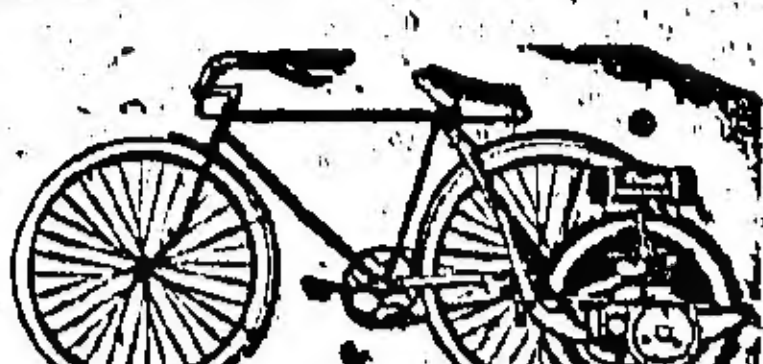
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Price \$130.00



Price \$130.00

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TEL. 27.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words: "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

Mails for Europe via Suez are despatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco, cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Registered and Parcel mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below, unless otherwise stated.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	8.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Chung Chow	7.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Shataukok, Sha-tin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Artau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Canton, Samsui, Regis. 5 P.M. and Wanchow. Letters 8 P.M.	7.30 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Shamnei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shok Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kungmoon	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukang	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

EXCHANGE.

On London	On Hongkong, October 10, 1917.
Bank Wire	2 1/2
On demand	2 1/2
30 days sight	2 1/2
4 months sight	2 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	2 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight	2 1/2
On Paris	2 1/2
On demand	2 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	2 1/2
On New York	2 1/2
On demand	2 1/2
Credit, 60 days sight	2 1/2
On Bombay	2 1/2
On Calcutta	2 1/2
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On Singapore	2 1/2
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